Big Data in HPC

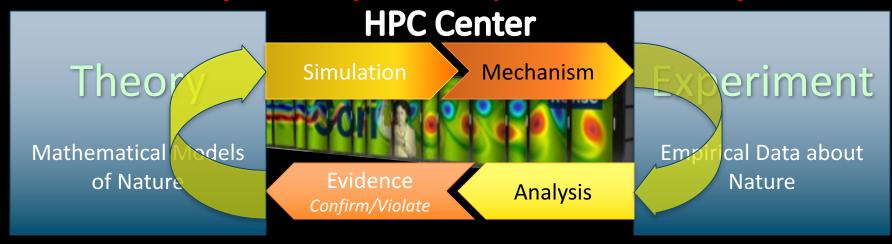
John Shalf Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory



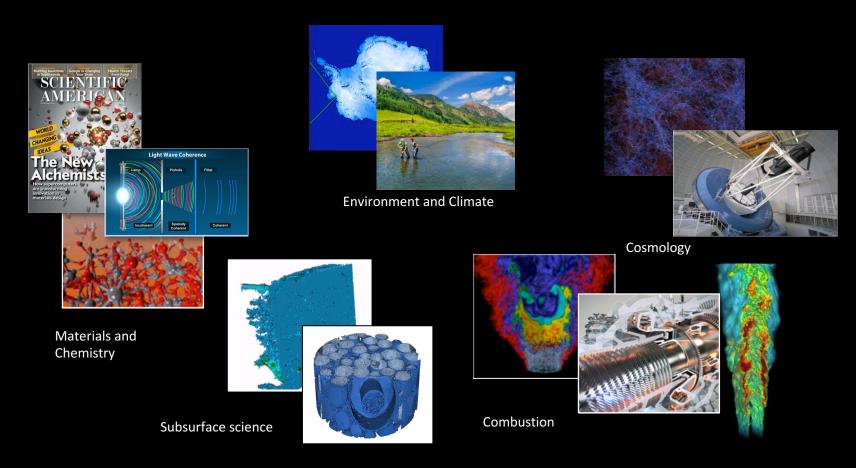


Evolving Role of Supercomputing Centers

- Traditional Pillars of science
 - Theory: mathematical models of nature
 - Experiment: empirical data about nature
- Scientific computing connects theory to experiment
 - Computational models are used to test theories involving complex phenomena that cannot be matched directly against experiments
 - Enable comprehension of complex experimental data by distilling complex data down to understandable information
- There is no scientific "discovery" without a theory about underlying mechanism
- There is no scientific "discovery" without experimental validation of model

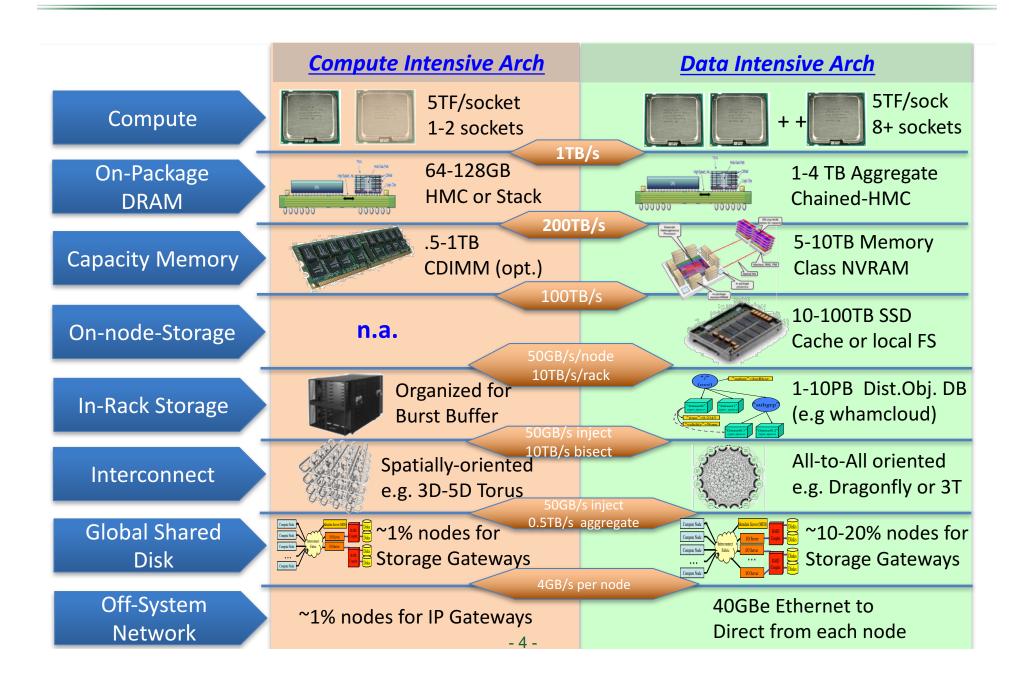


Breakthrough science will occur at the interface of observation and simulation



New research challenges to make these work together

Data Intensive Arch for 2017 (as imagined in 2012)



Data Intensive Arch for 2017 (as imagined in 2012)

Compute

On-Package DRAM

Capacity Memory

On-node-Storage

In-Rack Storage

Interconnect

Global Shared Disk

Off-System
Network

Compute Intensive Arch

Goal: Maximum
Computational Density and
local bandwidth for given
power/cost constraint.

Maximizes bandwidth density near compute

Data Intensive Arch

Goal: Maximum Data Capacity and global bandwidth for given power/cost constraint.

Bring more storage capacity near compute (or conversely embed more compute into the storage).

Requires software and programming environment support for such a paradigm shift

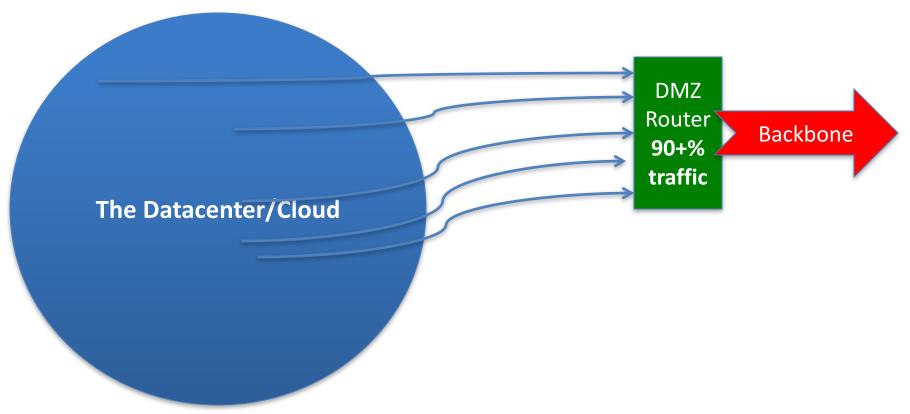
Direct from each node

Old/New Conception of Cloud/Datacenters

(Simplified Conceptual Model of Interconnect Convergence)

Old Conception

Designed for externally facing TCP/IP Nearly 100% Std. TCP/IP ethernet inside and out







Old/New Conception of Cloud/Datacenters

Simplified Conceptual Model of Interconnect Convergence)

New Conception Need to Handle Internal Data Mining/Processing Design for 80+% internal traffic

